

a¹ --It is common practice to use organic compounds such as polymers to prepare cosmetic compositions for treating the hair. For example, polymers are used that give, on drying, solid materials for fixing the hairstyle in a shape. Such materials are also used to give shape-holding effects. Polymer compounds, such as polysiloxanes, are also used to give haircare effects, particularly to damaged hair or hair that is difficult to disentangle. Cosmetic compositions containing these polymers are applied to the hair and left to dry or rinsed out before proceeding to dry.--

Page 1, replace the fourth paragraph at lines 21-29 as follows:

a² --The first drawback lies in the fact that, when the polymers are used in compositions above a certain concentration, the compositions obtained are difficult to apply due to the increase in the viscosity of the compositions. This difficulty in applying the compositions leads to the hair being overloaded in certain areas and thus to cosmetic defects and also involves certain parts of the hair receiving less of the compositions, which, in the end, induces a reduced effect on these areas.--

Page 1, replace the last paragraph at lines 30-34 through page 2, first two lines, as follows:

a³ --The second drawback lies in the fact that these compositions are occasionally difficult to use. Specifically, polymer compounds of low water solubility require the use of an organic solvent or a mixture of organic solvents. The use of an organic solvent entails several problems, for instance environmental problems and problems affecting the cosmetic quality of the hair.--

Page 2, replace the first-fourth full paragraphs at lines 3-31 as follows:

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--To overcome these drawbacks, attention has thus turned toward the use of polymer compounds that have been made partially water-soluble. Thus, certain polymer compounds may be used in water without adding any co-solvent. In this case, the limitation lies in the fact that these polymer compounds are partially, or even totally, removed by rinsing the hair. Consequently, in this case, the effect due to the polymer compounds is very limited after rinsing. Ultimately, this limits the effect of rinse-out treatments (shampooing, conditioning), but also reduces the advantage of such compositions used in leave-in mode (hairsetting lotions, mousses, lacquers, etc.) since the user loses the effect acquired by the treatment when the user washes the hair.

Efforts have thus been devoted toward finding compounds for formulating cosmetic compositions that can be used in water and that retain their effect when the hair is rinsed.

Thus, U.S. Patent No. 4,344,763 (Gillette) describes cosmetic compositions comprising an organosiloxane monomer such as an aminoalkylalkoxysilane and an organic titanate dissolved in an alcohol.

More specifically, the patent describes a process for shaping the hair which consists in moistening the hair with water and then in applying a solution containing, in isopropanol, from 0.5% to 15% by weight of an aminoalkylalkoxysilane and from 0.005% to 1.5% by weight of an organic titanate, and then in placing the hair in the desired shape.--

Page 3, the second full paragraph at lines 4-10 have been replaced as follows:

a5 --A process has also been disclosed, in EP 113 992, for simultaneously fixing and conditioning the hair using a composition that is stable in the absence of moisture, containing (A) a siloxane oligomer containing at least one nitrogen-hydrogen bond, and (B) an anhydrous, readily hydrolyzable additive chosen from titanates, zirconates, vanadates, germanates, and mixtures thereof.--

Page 3, last paragraph at lines 31-33 through page 4, lines 1-6 has been replaced as follows:

ab --The inventors have found, surprisingly, that it is possible to formulate cosmetic compositions not requiring the use of an organic solvent and having an effective, rinse-fast cosmetic effect, without the risk of problems of the hair being charged in the event of overloading, by using in these compositions unpolymerized or relatively unpolymerized, water-soluble organosilicon compounds comprising at least one basic and partially neutralized chemical function.--

Page 4, the second and third full paragraphs have been replaced as follows:

a7 --It has been observed that when such compositions are applied, pronounced cosmetic effects are obtained without any problems in the event of overloading, and the effects of which are very rinse-fast and wash-fast.

According to the invention, the cosmetic compositions, in particular for treating the hair, comprise, in a cosmetically acceptable aqueous medium, at least 0.02% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, of one or more unpolymerized or relatively unpolymerized, water-soluble organosilicon compounds chosen from organosilanes comprising one silicon atom and organosiloxanes comprising two or three silicon

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atoms, the organosilicon compounds also comprising at least one basic chemical function and at least two hydrolyzable or hydroxyl groups per molecule, characterized in that the compositions comprise an amount of a neutralizing agent such that the unpolymerized or relatively unpolymerized organosilicon compounds are neutralized to a proportion of from 1/1000 to 99/100 and preferably from 0.2/100 to 70/100.--

Page 5, the last three subparagraphs at lines 26-28 have been replaced as follows:

- a⁸*
- R₄ represents a halogen or an OR' or R'₁ group;
 - R₅ represents a halogen or an OR'' or R'₂ group;
 - R₆ represents a halogen or an OR''' or R'₃ group;--

Page 6, the second and third paragraphs at lines 7-14 have been replaced as follows:

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--at least two of the groups R₄, R₅ and R₆ being other than the groups R'₁, R'₂ and R'₃.

Preferably, R₁, R₂, R', R'' and R''', R'₁, R'₂ and R'₃ represent a C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₁₄ aryl group, a (C₁ to C₈)alkyl(C₆ to C₁₄)aryl group or a (C₆ to C₁₄)aryl(C₁ to C₈)alkyl group; and R₃ is preferably a C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl group, a C₆ to C₁₄ aryl group, a (C₁ to C₈)alkyl(C₆ to C₁₄)aryl group or a (C₆ to C₁₄)aryl(C₁ to C₈)alkyl group.--

Page 6, the second-fourth subparagraphs at lines 21-23 have been replaced as follows:

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- R'₄ represents a halogen or an OR₁₁ group;
 - R₇ represents a halogen or an OR₁₀ or R''₁ group
 - R₉ represents a halogen or an OR₈, R''₂ or R₃NR₁R₂ group;--

Page 7, the fifth full paragraph at lines 11-17 has been replaced as follows:

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--One important aspect of the compositions of the invention is that the unpolymerized or relatively unpolymerized organosilicon compounds are partially neutralized using a neutralizing agent or pH regulator, such that the neutralization reaches 1/1000 to 99/100 and better still from 0.2/100 to 70/100. More preferably, the neutralization is from 0.2/100 to 60/100.--

Page 11, the last paragraph at lines 17-20 has been replaced as follows:

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--The compositions are introduced into an aerosol can in a proportion of 65 g. The aerosol can is fitted with a 51 P valve and a CO₂ 045 diffuser. 35 g of dimethyl ether are added to each can.--

Page 13, the last paragraph at lines 20-24 has been replaced as follows:

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--The results show that with the partially neutralized compositions according to the invention a better feel quality after disentangling is obtained, in leave-in application, compared with a non-neutralized composition.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

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Cancel claims 1-10 and substitute the following new claims therefor: